What is claimed is:

1. A method of inhibiting tumor growth comprising administering to a human a therapeutically effective amount of a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) receptor antagonist and a therapeutically effective amount of an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) antagonist.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the tumor overexpresses VEGFR.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the tumor is a tumor of the colon.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the tumor is a non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC).

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist is administered intravenously.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist is administered orally.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist inhibits binding of VEGFR to its ligand.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist binds VEGFR.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist is an antagonist of *fms*-like tyrosine kinase receptor (flt-1) VEGFR-1.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist comprises an antibody, or functional equivalent thereof, specific for VEGFR.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the antibody comprises a constant region of a human antibody.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody comprising a variable region of a mouse antibody.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody comprising a variable region having complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) of a mouse antibody and framework regions of a human antibody.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein the antibody is a human antibody comprising a variable region of a human antibody.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist comprises a small molecule specific for VEGFR.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein the tumor overexpresses EGFR.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein the EGFR antagonist is administered intravenously.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein the EGFR antagonist is administered orally.

19. The method of claim 1, wherein the EGFR antagonist inhibits binding of EGFR to its ligand.

20. The method of claim 1, wherein the EGFR antagonist binds EGFR.

21. The method of claim 1, wherein the EGFR antagonist inhibits binding of EGFR to ATP.

22. The method of claim 1, wherein the EGFR antagonist comprises an antibody, or functional equivalent thereof, specific for EGFR.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the antibody comprises a constant region of a human antibody.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody comprising a variable region of a mouse antibody.

25. The method of claim 22, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody comprising a variable region having complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) of a mouse antibody and framework regions of a human antibody.

26. The method of claim 22, wherein the antibody is a human antibody comprising a variable region of a human antibody.

27. The method of claim 1, wherein the EGFR antagonist comprises a small molecule specific for EGFR.

28. The method of claim 1, wherein the method further comprises administering a chemotherapeutic agent or radiation.

29. A method of inhibiting tumor growth comprising administering to a human a therapeutically effective amount of a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) receptor antagonist and radiation.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein the tumor overexpresses VEGFR.

31. The method of claim 29, wherein the tumor is a tumor of the colon.

32. The method of claim 29, wherein the tumor is a non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC).

33. The method of claim 29, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist is administered intravenously.

34. The method of claim 29, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist is administered orally.

35. The method of claim 29, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist inhibits binding of VEGFR to its ligand.

36. The method of claim 29, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist binds VEGFR.

37. The method of claim 29, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist is an antagonist of *fms*-like tyrosine kinase receptor (flt-1) VEGFR-1.

38. The method of claim 29, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist comprises an antibody, or functional equivalent thereof, specific for VEGFR.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein the antibody comprises a constant region of a human antibody.

40. The method of claim 39, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody comprising a variable region of a mouse antibody.

41. The method of claim 39, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody comprising a variable region having complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) of a mouse antibody and framework regions of a human antibody.

42. The method of claim 39, wherein the antibody is a human antibody comprising a variable region of a human antibody.

43. The method of claim 29, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist comprises a small molecule specific for VEGFR.

44. The method of claim 29, wherein the method further comprises administering radiation.

45. A method of inhibiting tumor growth comprising administering to a human a therapeutically effective amount of a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) receptor antagonist and a chemotherapeutic agent.

46. The method of claim 45, wherein the tumor overexpresses VEGFR.

47. The method of claim 45, wherein the tumor is a tumor of the colon.

48. The method of claim 45, wherein the tumor is a non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC).

49. The method of claim 45, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist is administered intravenously.

50. The method of claim 45, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist is administered orally.

51. The method of claim 45, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist inhibits binding of VEGFR to its ligand.

52. The method of claim 45, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist binds VEGFR.

53. The method of claim 45, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist is an antagonist of *fms*-like tyrosine kinase receptor (flt-1) VEGFR-1.

54. The method of claim 45, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist comprises an antibody, or functional equivalent thereof, specific for VEGFR.

55. The method of claim 45, wherein the antibody comprises a constant region of a human antibody.

56. The method of claim 55, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody comprising a variable region of a mouse antibody.

57. The method of claim 55, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody comprising a variable region having complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) of a mouse antibody and framework regions of a human antibody.

58. The method of claim 55, wherein the antibody is a human antibody comprising a variable region of a human antibody.

59. The method of claim 45, wherein the VEGF receptor antagonist comprises a small molecule specific for VEGFR.

60. A method of claim 45, wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is not conjugated to the VEGF receptor antagonist.

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61. A method of claim 45, wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of cisplatin, doxorubicin, taxol and combinations thereof.

62. A kit for inhibiting tumor growth comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) antagonist and a therapeutically effective amount of a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) receptor antagonist.

63. The kit of claim 62, wherein the EGFR antagonist comprises an antibody, or functional equivalent thereof, specific for EGFR.

64. The kit of claim 62, wherein the EGFR antagonist comprises a small molecule specific for EGFR.

65. The kit of claim 62, wherein the VEGFR antagonist comprises an antibody, or functional equivalent thereof, specific for VEGFR.

66. The kit of claim 62, wherein the VEGFR antagonist comprises a small molecule specific for VEGFR.

67. The kit of claims 62, wherein the kit further comprises a chemotherapeutic agent or radiation.